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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE August 7, 1992		3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final Report 1 Jun 90 - 31 May 92	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Composite Tasking for Sensor Arrays				5. FUNDING NUMBERS DAAL03-90-G-0092 (2)	
6. AUTHOR(S) A. Steinhardt, A. Bojanczyk					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) School of Electrical Engineering Cornell University Engr. & Theory Center Ithaca, NY 14853				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U. S. Army Research Office P. O. Box 12211 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2211				10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER ARO 26945.8-MA-SQT	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES The view, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other documentation.					
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.				12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE DTIC S ELECTE D SEP 03 1992 A	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) We explored a number of issues regarding efficient updating in adaptive array signal processing. Our focus was on techniques for efficient and paralyzeable deletion of data as arises in excising obsolete data in recursive least squares, noise suppression via covariance differencing, etc. Our key result was the development of hyperbolic singular value decomposition, a new canonic matrix factorization. 92 9 02 050					
14. SUBJECT TERMS Numerical Algorithms hyperbolic transforms				15. NUMBER OF PAGES 5	
				16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL		

NSN 7540-01-280-5500

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 2-89)
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18
298-1026pgs
92-24340
1798857

COMPOSITE TASKING FOR SENSOR ARRAYS

FINAL REPORT

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August 7, 1992

U. S. ARMY RESEARCH OFFICE

DAAL03-90-G-0092

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(i) Hyperbolic SVD

The hyperbolic singular value decomposition (HSVD) is a new canonic matrix decomposition. We developed this matrix factorization [1], [2], [3], in order to retain the benefits of the SVD (numerical stability, detection of "fuzzy rank" etc.) in certain signal processing problems where the conventional SVD cannot be applied. The purpose of this hyperbolic decomposition is to find the eigenstructure of a matrix formed from the difference of two covariance matrices. Such a task arises in certain methods of bearing estimation in colored noise, as well as high resolution spectral estimation of nonstationary data using a sliding rectangular window. In the above papers we developed parallel algorithms for computing the HSVD for the case when the difference of two covariance matrices is full rank. The hyperbolic SVD algorithms are the first dedicated algorithms for this task. They give better numerical results than competing methods which involve explicit outer product formation. One of the algorithms can be implemented on a linear systolic array.

In applications that we initially considered the difference of two covariance matrices was full rank. It is of interest to consider the case where the subtraction of the covariance matrices yields the difference whose rank is lower than the ranks of the individual covariance matrices. We have been able to generalize the HSVD to this case proving the existence of the decomposition [4]. We present an overview, and applications, of our work on hyperbolic factorizations, and discuss the sign indefinite case in [9].

(ii) Triangular decomposition of symmetric indefinite matrices

The difference $X = A_1 A_1^\dagger - A_2 A_2^\dagger$ of two covariance matrices $A_1 A_1^\dagger$ and $A_2 A_2^\dagger$ arise in regression problems, in signal processing in the context of bearing estimation and other applications. It is of practical interest to find a triangular decomposition of X . It is assumed that X is nonsingular however it can be indefinite. For numerical reasons it is desirable not to form explicitly the products $A_1 A_1^\dagger$ and $A_2 A_2^\dagger$. In considering the difference $A_1 A_1^\dagger - A_2 A_2^\dagger$ it is helpful to introduce an indefinite inner product on C^n induced by a weighting matrix Φ , $\Phi = \text{diag}(\pm 1)$. The weighting matrix Φ , often referred to as the signature matrix, defines also hyper-normal (with respect to Φ) matrices. Hyper-normal matrices can be used in the computation of a triangular factor of the difference $X = A_1 A_1^\dagger - A_2 A_2^\dagger$ (without forming the products $A_1 A_1^\dagger$ and $A_2 A_2^\dagger$), provided X is strongly nonsingular. If a factor of $A_1 A_1^\dagger$ is known then the problem of computing a factor of $A_1 A_1^\dagger - A_2 A_2^\dagger$ is referred to as downdating.

We have identified classes of matrices for which, as long as the difference of their outer products is strongly nonsingular, the implicit triangularization methods via hyper-normal

transformations are superior to the explicit triangularization methods that require formation of the difference. These results have been presented in [9].

(iii) Product SVD

The problem of computing the singular value decomposition of a product of matrices occurs in many applications (weighted least squares, canonical correlations, etc.). The singular value decomposition of a product of matrices can be computed by the Jacobi method. It is important not to form the explicit product of the matrices as this obliterates the smallest singular values. We proposed a new way of implementing the Jacobi method without explicitly forming the product of the matrices involved. We showed that the algorithm can achieve the best possible numerical accuracy in a given finite precision arithmetic [5]. Our new algorithm when used to compute the SVD of a product of two matrices provides more accurate results than existing competing schemes.

(iv) Continuous-time subspace models for sensor arrays:

The use of (discrete-time) subspace models has been popular in recent years in sensor array processing, both for enhanced convergence as well as reduction in computational complexity. The key idea behind subspace models is to identify (adaptively or via apriori information) a set of spanning vectors which describe the space of snapshots which are produced by the interference impinging on the array. One can then replace the initial sensors by "virtual" sensors by projecting into this span. The attendant reduction in dimensionality leads to faster convergence in interference-covariance estimates, as well as computational reductions. Individuals associated with this approach to interference modeling and suppression include Barry Van Veen (U. Wisconsin), K. Buckley (U. Minn.), E. Kelly (MIT LL) etc.

It is often cited in the literature that point sources exhibit a covariance matrix whose "fuzzy" rank approximately equals the time bandwidth product (TBWP) of the array. This locution arises from a rather adhoc application of the seminal work of Slepian, Widom, and others on the time/frequency uncertainty for scalar discrete time processes. Sensors arrays deal with vector valued analog data. Therefore, we have taken a more fundamental operator theoretic look at the rank of the continuous-time covariance matrix function for a sensor array, and we have developed expressions for its rank. We find that the rank formula involves the TBWP, with a correction factor involving the "edge effects" arising from the asymmetries in the arrival time across the array [7].

Next, we addressed the construction of subspace models in the analog domain. The motivation being to explore the potential for subspace reduction prior to AD conversion. This has application in very high bandwidth scenarios where analog preprocessing is an attractive alternative to all-digital schemes. To mimic the conventional subspace analysis

of our predecessors we must replace eigenvector analysis with eigenfunction (i.e. integral equations ala Karhunen Loeve) analysis. Our key result is a scheme for collapsing a matrix valued integral equation into a scalar valued integral equation [7]. This result allows us to find subspace models with a reasonable amount of cost and storage. (Without this collapsing numerical solution of the integral equations becomes untenable even on large machines.)

(v) Recursive least squares

Recursive least squares problems arise in many signal processing applications when the speed requirements can be met only by using parallel computers. Then the problem at hand has to be mapped on a parallel architecture. Algorithms for solving recursive least squares problems are composite tasks in the sense that they involve triangularization of the data matrix, updating and downdating of the triangular factor, and solving the resulting triangular systems of linear equations. We considered the problem of mapping these tasks onto a linear array of processors. We compared block and warp mappings for a number of different algorithms. We developed a parametric model from which the cost of the algorithms can be predicted from a given set of parameters describing the architecture at hand. The validity of the model was tested the on a linear array of transputers and on a hypercube-type architecture [6].

List of papers

- [1] "Hyperbolic Singular Value Decomposition and Applications", R.Onn, A.Steinhardt, and A. Bojanczyk, May, 1991, *IEEE T-ASSP*.
- [2] "The Hyperbolic SVD for Sensor Arrays", R. Onn, A.Steinhardt, and A. Bojanczyk , *8-th Army Conf. on Applied Math. and Computing* , June 1990 .
- [3] "Hyperbolic SVD decomposition and applications", R.Onn, A.Steinhardt, A.Bojanczyk, *2nd Int. Workshop on the SVD in signal processing, Rhode Island, June 1990, proceedings* (manuscript enclosed). Also presented at the 1990 SIAM Conf. on Linear Alg. and Appl. and the 5th ASSP Workshop on spectrum estimation, Oct. 1990, Rochester, N.Y.
- [4] "Hyperbolic Singular Value Decomposition ", R.Onn, A.Steinhardt, and A. Bojanczyk, to appear *Linear Algebra and its Applications*.
- [5] "An Accurate Product SVD Algorithm", A.W. Bojanczyk, L.M. Ewerbring, F.T. Luk and P. Van Dooren, *Journal on Signal Processing*, vol 25, pp189-201, 1991.

- [6] A.W. Bojanczyk and J-Y. Choi, "Recursive LLSP on Distributed Memory Multiprocessors", *8-th Army Conf. on Applied Math. and Computing*, June 1990 .
- [7] S. So, A. Steinhardt, "Hybrid analog digital wideband subspace beamforming", submitted to IEEE SP Transactions.
- [8] A.W. Bojanczyk and J-Y. Choi, "Recursive LLSP on Distributed Memory Multiprocessors", submitted to *Parallel and Distributed Computing*.
- [9] A. Steinhardt, A. Bojanczyk, "Hyperbolic Transformations in Signal Processing and Control", 9-th Army Conf. on Applied Math and Computing, Minneapolis, 1991.

List of student support

Several students have worked on this research with us, and appear as co authors in the list of papers; Ruth Onn (Israeli), J. Choi (Korean), and S. So (Hong Kong). This support led to the following dissertations:

- PhD: S. So, Thesis: "An operator theoretic characterization of covariance structure in a wideband Array Environment", Dec. 1991.
- PhD: R. Onn, Intel and McMullen Fellow, Thesis: "Adaptive detection of multipath signals in unknown colored noise," January 1992.
- PhD: J-Y. Choi, Thesis: "Matrix-Based Signal Processing in Distributed Memory Multiprocessors", December 1991.